PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
E. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

50 Cents Per Yard.
A good assortment of French Merinos, at Barker's great sale.

Try Them--Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 134 Wood street.

Balmoral Skirts.
Bargains, bargains, at Barker's final sale.

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Skating at the Rink.
The elegant and graceful Skater, Eugene W. Pratt, will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the Keystone Rink. No extra charge to holders of season or complimentary tickets. Ladies visiting the Rink during the forenoon and afternoon can receive lessons in skating, without charge, during Mr. Pratt's stay. ti

Black Thibet.
Long and Square Shawls, very cheap, at Barker's final sale.

Trunks, Trunks.
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Remember
The Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Barker's final sale.

Shawls and Blankets.
Great reduction in price, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro

Buy the Best
Tobacco, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 134 Wood street.

Red, White, Yellow and Grey
Flannels, greatly reduced in price at Barker's final sale.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branded Indian Alley 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 79 Water street, Pittsburgh.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4
Sheeting reduced in price, at Barker's final sale.

Empress Cloth.
New and beautiful shades opened this day, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets, C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Cashmere, Long and Square Shawls,
Nearly one-half former prices, at Barker's final sale.

New Real French Chintzes
For dresses and trimming, opened this morning, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

The End Approaching,
Of the final closing out sale at Barker's.

The Best Potash
And Soda Ash in the city is sold at Fleming's Drug store, 84 Market street.

Balmoral and Skating Skirts,
Cheap, at Barker's final sale.

New Dry Goods for Our Special Closing Sale.
All-Wool Long Shawls, $2 75.
Children's Plaid Shawls, 87½c and $1 00.
Drab Chinchilla C oth, $1 00 per yard.
Plaid Shirting Flannels, 20c.
All-Wool Heavy Grey Flannels, 25c.
English Merinos, Buckskins, 37½c.
Heavy Cassimeres, for men's wear, 37½c.
3-4 Linen Table Damask, 50c.
Canton Flannels, 12½c.
3-up Corset Jeans and Kid Gloves, $1 00 per pair.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 25 and 37½c.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Cloths, French Merinoes and Dress Goods; in all of these goods, great bargains.
4-4 Soft Finish Long Cloth Shirting, 12½c.
The balance of our stock of Furs at prime cost, to close. Some Ladies' Sets at $6 00, $7 00 and $8 50, reduced from $10 00 and $12 00.
Look at our goods, and you will buy. On the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 68.
GARDNER & STEWART.

The Daily Commercial

HARRISBURG.

Reinstatement of Secretary Stanton

Indorsement of United States Senate.

Proposed Commission to Visit the Insane.

Bill fixing Final Adjournment, Mar. 11

A Fayette County Railway Project.

Election of W.W. Irwin State Treasurer

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 15, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Lowry, from the Committee on Federal Relations reported joint resolutions indorsing Secretary Stanton and hailing his restoration with joy, as follows:

Resolved, That the loyal men of this Commonwealth hail with joy the restoration of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the office from which he had been illegally excluded, and that the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Senator who have by their action in this case, vindicated a meritorious officer and rebuked an apostate President.

Resolved, That it is the universal wish of the loyal men of Pennsylvania that the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton shall retain the office he now holds; that he will ask his peaceful rights for the public good, and that the country more than ever requiring his services, may again rest in security in the unblemished secretary at the head of military affairs.

Debated and passed to a third reading by a strict party vote.

Mr. Bowman, of Lawrence,* presented a bill reimbursing Wm. C. Harbeson for money advanced for bounties.

Mr. Worthington, of Chester, one authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to visit the Insane asylums, and report next year.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, a bill fixing March 11th for final adjournment; also, incorporating the Mountain Railway Company from Falls City, in Fayette county, to Smithfield, in Somerset county; also, authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railway Company to build a branch from the Monongahela river to Uniontown.

Mr. Streit pres ented a bill relative to the removal of bodies from the Methodist burial ground, Pittsburgh, and changing the commissioners for that purpose.

A bill paying the retiring officers thirty dollars for services and fifty dollars for mileage was passed.

Adjourned.

Joint Session.

In a convention of both Houses at twelve o'clock, W. W. Irwin received 73 votes for State Treasurer and Wm. V. McGrath 58. Gen. Irwin was duly elected. Messrs. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield, and McCullough, Democrat, of Clearfield, were absent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole session was occupied in debating a resolution offered by Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, indorsing the action of the United States Senate in restoring Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Mr. Jones, of Berks, moved an amendment condemning such action. The amendment was lost by a strict party vote. Pending the discussion, adjourned.

CANTON, OHIO.

Destructive Fire--Two Dry Goods Stores, Two Shoe Stores and a Tailoring Establishment Destroyed--Loss Heavy, but well Covered by Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CANTON, O., January 15, 1867.

A large fire occurred here last night. It broke out about eleven o'clock in a tailoring establishment, kept by N. A. Bour, and its progress was not stayed till about four o'clock this morning. It completely destroyed the tailoring establishment and its contents, and burned out two shoe and two dry goods stores. A large proportion of the stocks in the stores was saved. The loss was heavy, but pretty well covered by insurance. N. A. Bour was insured in the Lorillard of New York for four thousand dollars and in the Lumberman's of Chicago for two thousand. Essig & Son, damage light; insured in Ætna for one thousand, Hartford, two thousand, and Home of New York, two thousand. Shively & Bro. insured in Lorillard for five thousand; partial loss. Saylor & Shanefelt in the Lorillard for one thousand; partial loss. Mrs. Casilly, on the building, was insured in the Columbian Mutual for three thousand dollars. Buckins & Son insured in Columbiana Mutual, on building, three thousand dollars; total loss. Harter & Son insured, on building, fifteen hundred dollars; total loss. Mr. McIntyre, photographist, was greatly damaged; no insurance. Jas. Shorb, loss on grain and household goods, one thousand dollars; no insurance.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Partial Destruction of a Dry Goods Store by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., January 15, 1868.

The dry goods store of B. F. Parker & Co., was partially burned at ten o'clock last night. Loss estimated at five thousand dollars. Insured in several companies. The cause of the fire is not known.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Conkling's Proposition Voted Down.

Exciting Scene in the House.

Fernando Wood Uses Strong Language.

He is Brought before Bar of the House.

Reprimanded by the Speaker.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1868.

Congress was full of interest to-day. The Senate, after a long debate, passed the bill to stop further contraction of the currency.

The most important vote taken was on an amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, of New York, to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from increasing as well as from diminishing the volume of currency, until authorized by further legislation. This was voted down by the following:

Yeas—Anthony, Buckalew, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Wilson—15. Nays—Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Doolittle, Drake, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Morton, Norton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—23. Absent—Bayard, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Johnson, Morrill, of Vermont, Trumbull, Van Winkle. 12. The bill was then passed, there being only four votes in the negative—Conkling, Terry, Morgan and Patterson, of New Hampshire. As passed by the Senate, the bill is different in language from that of the House, but it is not believed there is any material difference in the effect. The House bill suspends the power of the Secretary to contract, and the Senate bill repeals the section of law under which the power exists. The Senate bill now goes to the House as amended.

In the course of to-day's debate, Mr. Wilson, of Mass., made a strong speech in favor of the taxation of Government bonds.

The House was the scene to-day of exciting interest. The supplemental reconstruction bill was up. Fernando Wood had the floor, and had proceeded but a few moments when he pronounced the pending bill "a monstrosity, and the most infamous one of the most infamous measures of this most infamous Congress." The words fell with startling effect on the House and crowded galleries, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, promptly rose and called Mr. Wood to order, and asked, according to the rules of the House, that the words be taken down and reported at the Clerk's desk, which was done, and the Chair (General Garfield temporarily presiding) ruled the words out of order.

The question under the rules was then put, "shall the member be allowed to proceed in order," and the House by 39 to 108—a party vote—refused to allow him to continue his speech.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, then offered a resolution to censure Mr. Wood for the words which he had spoken, and the Speaker reprimand him forthwith at the bar of the House. No debate followed, but Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost. A vote was then taken on the resolution and it passed by yeas 114, nays 39—a party vote.

The Speaker called Mr. Wood to the bar of the House, and that gentleman, with the utmost nonchalance, left the seat where he had been sitting as still as a statue, and came down to the end of the right hand aisle, where placing his hand on a desk he remained stationary. The utmost silence prevailed on the floor and in the crowded galleries. He read an extract from Mays' Parliamentary Digest, showing in what light his offense was considered in Parliament, and in other deliberative bodies, wherein a member had expressed himself in contempt of them, and then said:

"You have been censured by this House for having violated this fundamental rule of all deliberative bodies. This duty being performed, you will resume your seat."

Mr. Wood retired to his seat and asked permission to continue his remarks. This was received with a loud laugh on the Republican side, and was ruled out of order in view of the action of the House.

The debate was then continued among other members. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the Democrats as the rebel brethren of General Hancock, for which he was called to order, and the Speaker decided his remarks out of order.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, offered a resolution of censure, as it was voted down by nine noes.

During the debate to-day crowds filled the galleries and popular feeling ran high.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from some members of the Board of Registration of Mississippi, setting forth the destitute condition of the people there, both white and colored, and praying for an advance of supplies to planters, to be considered as a lien on their crops. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition signed by upwards of four thousand colored citizens of Washington, setting forth the unjust discrimination against them by contractors and other laborers, and praying that men may be put in charge of the public works who will not discriminate against them. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORTON said the same condition of things existed here that did in the Southern States. It was charged that colored men would not work when they were allowed the opportunity.

Mr. SUMNER said a bill was pending to take from the Mayor the appointing power now exercised to the detriment of colored citizens. He hoped the Senate would take it up and act on it to-day.

Mr. DRAKE presented a petition from the St. Louis Arsenal, praying for the removal of the United States Arsenal from that place. Referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill to regulate fees and costs in United States District Courts, &c. The report was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution for the payment of $28,000 damages for the seizure of a Spanish steamer by General Sherman at Port Royal. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution that Congress ask consent to Hon. Anson Burlingame receiving a civil appointment from the Emperor of China. Referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to refer to the Committee on Commerce a resolution allowing the appointment of naval officers as consuls, now in the hands of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The debate on the general subject of consular appointments was continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the subject was laid aside, and the special order, the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency, was taken up.

Mr. SPRAGUE concluded his remarks on the subject.

After further debate by Messrs. Sherman and Morrill, the bill was passed in Committee, and Mr. SHERMAN, offered his amendment suggested yesterday, that the amount of such notes existing shall not be further reduced until Congress shall otherwise provide, was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by inserting after the word "Reduced," the words "or increased." After debate by Messrs. Martin, Fessenden, Sherman, Conkling, Wilson, Henderson, Conness, and Cameron, Mr. CONKLING modified his amendment by providing that nothing herein contained shall effect the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the reserve authorized by the fourth section of the act of June 30, 1864.

There was further debate between Messrs. Conkling, Doolittle and Edmonds.

Mr. CONKLING'S amendment was lost, 15 to 23.

The amendment of the Committee was then agreed to, and the bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Buckalew,	Cameron,	
Cattell,	Cole,	Cragin,	
Doolittle,	Drake,	Fowler,	
Frelinghuysen,	Harlan,	Henderson,	
Hendricks,	Howard,	Howe,	
Morrill, Me.;	Morton,	Norton,	
Nye,	Patterson, Tenn;	Pomeroy,	
Ramsey,	Ross,	Sherman,	
Stewart,	Thayer,	Tipton,	
Trumbull,	Wade,	Willey,	
Williams.	Wilson.	Yates—33.	

NAYS.

Conkling,	Terry,	Morgan.
Patterson—4.		

Mr. Corbett had paired off with Mr. Stewart; Mr. Edmunds with Mr. Johnson; Mr. Fessenden with Mr. Grimes, and Mr. Van Wyck with Mr. Morrill, of Vermont.

The Senate at 6:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS presented a substitute for Mr. Stevens's school bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER announced the appointments to fill vacancies on committees, as follows: On Committee on Private Land Claims, McCormick, of Missouri, in place of Mr. Hamilton, of Ohio, deceased. On Committee on Invalid Pensions, Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Yost, of New York, deceased.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever public lands in any district shall be nearly or quite disposed of, to close the local land office of that district and have the records transferred to the General Land Office. Passed.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation in Minnesota, allowing them two years in which they may make payment for their claims. Passed.

He also reported a bill amendatory of the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, allowing applicants for commutation, when prevented from personal attendance at the District Land Office, to make affidavit and proofs before the clerk of the County Court, which, after debate, was passed.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the same Committee, reported back the bill extending till the first of January, 1872, the time for completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa, which was opposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as a stupendous grab, and by dilatory motions until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over till to-morrow.

The House resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. WOOD, who was entitled to the door, yielded a few minutes to Mr. NICHOLSON, who expressed briefly his condemnation of the proposed measure.

Mr. WOOD then addressed the House in opposition to the bill. In his judgment the present moment was a crisis of the country. It required very little more to involve the country in national disaster and annihilation. Since last Monday what had the country seen? An attempt to lay sacrilegious hands on the Supreme Court of the United States. That Judiciary Department had hitherto remained free from political machinations. By a little further advance in carrying out the principles of the Judicial bill, Congress might declare that the Supreme Court could not decide against any act of Congress. There had been three other propositions made, all of which were calculated to alarm the people. The first was a proposition to degrade one of the most illustrious officers of the army.

Mr. SPALDING made a point of order that the gentleman should confine himself to the subject under discussion. The House had passed the Judiciary bill, and the bill in reference to General Hancock was not up.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*, Mr. Garfield, overruled the point.

Mr. WOOD proceeded, and enumerated as number three the unprecedented and remarkable transaction which occurred in the executive department. In that connection he said that, without the consent of the President, and in violation of an implied pledge on the part of the incumbent in the War Office, Mr. Stanton had been thrust back by the Senate in the position from which he had been displaced. The fourth measure was the bill now under discussion—a bill without a title, a child without a name, and probably without a father; a monstrosity; a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM made a question of order on the last expression of Mr. Wood.

The SPEAKER required the words to be taken down.

The expression was written out by the *Globe* reporter, and read from the Clerk's desk.

The words having been read, Mr. ROSS suggested doubts that Mr. Wood could use the words "so-called." [Loud laughter.]

The SPEAKER ruled that the expression excepted to was out of order, and had read by the Clerk the rule which required the House, when it was called to order, the decision be in his favor, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in any manner, offensive to his doing so, without leave of the House. The Speaker added that the gentleman from New York had a right to proceed if no member objected.

Mr. BINGHAM—I object to his proceeding at all unless he takes back these words and makes an apology.

[Many members on the Republican side—"That is right."]

The SPEAKER again informed Mr. WOOD that if he desired to explain, he had the opportunity to do so.

Mr. WOOD rose and said, Mr. Speaker, I have no explanation to give.

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman can only proceed with his remarks by the consent of the House.

The SPEAKER put the question whether the gentleman from New York should be allowed to proceed, and there was an emphatic no.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the ayes and nays. The question was taken, and the result was—Yes 39, nays 108, so Mr. Wood was not allowed to proceed.

Mr. DAWES then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Fernando Wood, a member of this House from the State of New York, having this day used in debate upon the bill for the following words: "A monstrosity; a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress;" deserves therefore the censure of this House, and the Speaker is hereby directed forthwith to pronounce that censure at the bar of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived.

The previous question was then seconded and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. The vote resulted—yeas 114, nays 38; a strict party vote, so the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker announced, in accordance, he would so administer a censure in the following words:

Mr. Fernando Wood: May's Treatise on the Laws, Privileges and Usages of Parliament, from which we derive the decisions which govern in parliamentary law, in speaking of occurrences like that which has caused you to stand in your place, says: "It is obviously unbecoming in the gravity of this assembly and the character and conduct of Parliament to be used with contempt, for that would be only contempt of that high court, but calculated to degrade it by lessening in the estimation of the people. If directed against the office of Speaker, it would be still more offensive, they would appear to implicate one of the highest powers of the House. If against the House in which the words are spoken, it would be impolitic and unbecoming in disrespect of one of its own members. Words of that objectionable character are never spoken, but in anger, and when called to order the member must see the propriety of the call, whether he will explain or retract or make a satisfactory apology. Should he fail to satisfy the House in this manner, he will be punished by a reprimand in the chair, having first violated this universally recognized rule of Parliamentary law. Such has accordingly been and will be pronounced on you by its presiding officers. This duty having been performed, you will resume your seat.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether Mr. Wood, having paid this penalty, was not entitled to the balance of his hour.

The SPEAKER replied that the House had decided otherwise.

Mr. WOOD said he would like the House to permit him to finish his remarks. [Derisive laughter from the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER said it could only be done by a reconsideration of the vote to let the gentleman proceed.

Mr. WOOD said: Sir, I shall finish them before the country.

Mr. BOYER moved unanimous consent to Mr. Wood to print his remarks, which met with unanimous objection from the Republican side.

Mr. BECK, one of the minority members of the Reconstruction Committee, argued against the bill, and read an extract from the argument of Mr. BINGHAM before the Assassination Military Commission to prove some inconsistency between it and his present position.

Mr. BINGHAM declared that any charge imputed to him was not in that argument in the connection which the gentleman from Kentucky was using it.

Mr. BECK—I say it is in the speech.

Mr. WOOD made a point of order, that Mr. Bingham had used unparliamentary language, and charged the gentleman from Kentucky with falsehood.

The Chair, Mr. Hurlburd, of New York, overruled the point.

Mr. BECK remarked that he should have answered in very different language if such a charge had been made.

Mr. FARNSWORTH spoke in support of the bill, contending that the provision of the Constitution placing the executive power in the hands of the President simply meant that he should exercise that power under the regulations and restrictions of the legislative department of the government.

The gentleman from New York [Wood] had spoken to-day of an onslaught on a gallant officer who had and has some respect for civil powers, if reports from that District are true. He knew very well the reason why that gallant officer had commended himself so greatly to the respect of those gentlemen. It was for the same reason that the gallant Phil. Sheridan had secured their condemnation. Sheridan was the ideal of the loyal, the soul and freedom of Louisiana and Texas. Hancock, he regretted to say, was the ideal of the disloyal, the rebel, the traitor, the enemy of the Government in that Department, and whoever commended himself to the affections of the rebel element commended himself equally to the affection of their rebel brethren on this floor.

Mr. MUNGEN, rising to a question of order, objected to the words "Rebel brethren on this floor."

The SPEAKER decided that those words were not proper to be used in reference to members of the House.

Mr. MUNGEN remarked that he wanted this thing understood, for he had had enough of it.

The SPEAKER stated that the words had been decided out of order.

Mr. MUNGEN required the words to be written down by the reporter and read from the Clerk's desk.

That having been done, the SPEAKER repeated his decision that it was not proper to allude to members of the House as rebels. The gentleman from Illinois would proceed in order, unless some one disturbed him.

Mr. MUNGEN objected, stating that he desired to offer a resolution of censure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to make an explanation.

Mr. MUNGEN did not want to accept any explanation. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER put the question whether the gentleman from Illinois should be permitted to explain, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said: I did not intend to make any personal application of these words. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I am very sorry that the gentlemen should have applied them to themselves. I will withdraw their personal application by leaving out the words "on this floor."

Mr. ROSS remarked that if his colleague intended them for the Republican side of the House there was no objection to his doing so.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that Mr. Farnsworth have liberty to conclude his remarks in order.

Mr. MUNGEN declared that in his opinion the apology was worse than the insult. (Laughter.) He added that he had done more to put down the rebellion than the gentleman from Illinois had ever done.

The question on Mr. BOUTWELL'S motion was agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN, as a question of privilege offered a resolution that the gentleman from Illinois [Farnsworth] be reprimanded by the Speaker for using the words that had been excepted to.

Mr. WOOD expressed the hope that he should enjoy the sole honor of censure, and that the gentleman from Illinois should escape.

Mr. DAWES moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to without division, only two members answering to the demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming the floor, said, in addition to what I have said in relation to the officer in command in New Orleans, I wish to say this much. I have based the remarks I have made in reference to him on information in my possession, on letters and other facts that have come to my attention. I am sorry to believe any of these reports. I wish to say that having always regarded him as a gallant officer and personal friend, it surprised me perhaps as much as any other gentleman in Washington when I read his orders, and when I received by letters and newspapers reports and accounts of the joy with which he had, as it alleged, filled the hearts of the rebels in his Department. I wish to say further that after that gentleman had been ordered to relieve Sheridan at New Orleans, (and this is what makes the whole thing a matter of more surprise to me,) I met him in Washington on his way South. Speaking to him, as I knew him well, for I fought by his side in the field, I said: "Well, general, you are going to New Orleans, are you?" "Yes," said he, "and some people have got an idea that because I am sent there to relieve Sheridan, I am a copperhead, but they will find themselves greatly mistaken. I have fought the rebels too long in the field to be their tool now," or words to that effect. I had a right, therefore, to be surprised when I read the first order which he issued, and still more when I read the second.

Mr. RANDALL—I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether that was not a private conversation, and whether he is justified on this or any other occasion to bring before the public a private conversation?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I did not regard it as a private conversation. There were one or two gentlemen standing by at the time. I did not regard it so, and, therefore, I repeated it to-day. I says afterwards in a public meeting in the gentleman's own city of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL—I do not think myself that the Governor is a copperhead, but I object to the use the gentleman makes of a private conversation. I do not gainsay him, but that Gen. Hancock is not a copperhead.

Mr. GETZ—As an humble gentleman from Illinois whether he thinks Gen. Hancock had proved himself a Copperhead from the simple fact that he has proclaimed that civil law shall be supreme in his Department.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If it is true that he has filled the hearts of the rebels in his Department with joy, and that they hail him with cheers whenever he appears at the theater or in public, while he has filled the hearts of loyal men and freedmen with mourning, I leave it to the gentleman himself to judge whether he is a Copperhead or not.

Mr. GETZ—If I knew what the word "Copperhead" meant, I might answer the question.

Mr. JENCKES—I will tell you. General Hancock with reference to the civil authorities filled me with very great surprise and alarm. It is certainly surprising that a subordinate officer, who is entrusted, should set at defiance an act of Congress under which he went there, and set above it this law of a bogus Government, and declare that the people had declared illegal. The civil law which it is his duty to recognize, is the act of Congress under which he went there. In addition to what I have already stated, General Hancock said to me, "I am going to New Orleans to execute the laws of Congress."

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Has he not done so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If the gentleman has not done so, if the reports are true, and if the answers to the petitions for his intercession that are made to him between rebels and loyal men, and to save loyal men from the oppression of rebels, by referring them to the juries and sheriffs and constables and rebel magistrates there, I think he is not executing the law of Congress by any manner of means, for the law of Congress makes it his duty not only to keep the peace, but to see that every man there has equal justice with his fellow-citizens to every other. I never well that no loyal man or freedman can get justice in those States.

Mr. PAINE obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice of an amendment authorizing the several Constitutional State Conventions in the late insurrectionary States to appoint all civil officers heretofore provided by the laws of such States, making it the duty of the several district commanders to confirm such appointments, and to remove such persons in offices and prohibiting that such State Governments shall continue in office until the States are admitted into the Union or their State officers are appointed and qualified.

Mr. O'NEILL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the report of the commission for examining into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank sittings in New York in 1867. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the draft of a bill to authorize the coinage of five cent nickle pieces in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

E. Leighton, an old and well-known pork and beef packer of Cincinnati, died yesterday morning very suddenly, it is supposed from apoplexy.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, yesterday morning took possession of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in the name of the State, for noncompliance with the terms of sale to Thomas Allen and associates.

The Republican members of the Ohio delegation have signed a petition addressed to the Senate, asking them to reject the nomination of Judge Cox as Minister to Austria, stating the principal reason that he always opposed the Republican party, and that during the last campaign he went to Ohio and used his influence to defeat the Hon. B. F. Wade for the Senate.

The citizens of Halifax are soliciting assistance, as the fisheries have failed. They are entailing much suffering.

Official advices from Crete state that the Cretans reject all the overtures of Turkey, and insist on the expulsion of the invaders from the Island. The news from Greece is cheering.

The New York *Herald*'s special, dated Aden Arabia, January 4th, via London 15th, says: The Bengal Brigade is here *en route* to Abyssinia. Additional steamers are being hurried to Bombay to transport troops. The authorities have learned that the force will be necessary to release the Abyssinian captives.

The prominent candidates for Governor of Connecticut, on the Republican ticket are Roger Averill, Charles Parker, Marshal Jewell, Henry R. Havens, and Prof. Cyrus Northrup, with probabilities in favor of Jewell. The Convention meets to-day.

Late St. Thomas advices state that a special commissioner from St. Domingo to the United States had arrived there. He has more favorable offers to make for the sale of Samana, as the Hayden Government needs funds to put down the rebellion. Gen. Baez had been sent for by the Nonilanda.

Hayden advices to the 8th inst., state that there are no symptoms of a revolution in favor of Gen. Salomon.

St. Thomas dates of the 3d, state that the cholera and vomito are prevailing in the garrison, and among the laborers on sunken vessels. Four passengers of the steamer South America died at quarantine of vomito.

The officer sent to examine into the disturbance at Marshal, Texas, reports that but one shot was fired, and that was fired over the heads of the crowd, by a man who was arrested. The Sheriff and his deputy, who were arrested as instigators, were turned over to the civil authorities and bonded for trial at next term.

The Louisiana Republican nominating Convention Tuesday night nominated H. C. Warmouth for Governor, Alderman F. E. Davis, (colored,) of New Orleans, for Lieutenant Governor, and George Boosel for Secretary of State; Thomas W. Conway was nominated for Superintendent of Public Education, G. M. Bolden for Attorney General, G. M. Wickliffe for Auditor, and Antoine Davallet, (colored,) for Treasurer.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday passed to a third reading, by a vote of 113 to 79, the bill to repeal the State constabulary law.

The funeral of Bishop Hopkins yesterday, at Burlington, Vermont, were very imposing. A large number of clergy from New England, Canada, etc., were present.

In the New York Assembly, yesterday, resolutions were adopted requesting the members of Congress to demand from the Executive protection to naturalized citizens travelling abroad, and the use of all means in their power to defeat the new reconstruction bill now before Congress.

The Maryland Legislature yesterday, in joint convention, voted for United States Senator with the following result: Swann 37, a loss of 4 from Tuesday's vote; Hamilton 31; Pratt, 20; Blair, 3; balance scattering; necessary to a choice, 56.

Advices from Caracas report the National Guard marching toward Uraguay to suppress the disturbance of the factions in that quarter.

Father Fischer has left Havana in the steamer Eagle on his way to Austria.

Very important correspondence between Maximilian and Napoleon has just been published in Mexico.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Protest Against Mr. Cox's Confirmation

Effort to Revive Impeachment.

Probable Reduction of Whisky Tax.

M'Clermand Named for Mexican Mission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1868.

S. S. Cox's Nomination.

A petition has been signed by all the Republican members of the Ohio delegation, addressed to the Senate, protesting against the confirmation of Hon. S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria, on the ground that during the last campaign in Ohio he used his influence to defeat the Hon. B. F. Wade and secure the election of a Democrat. It is understood that Senator Sherman will oppose the confirmation of Mr. Cox.

Impeachment Again.

A strong effort is being made to revive the impeachment movement, and there is no doubt that, should the President refuse to recognize Stanton, or commit any act which will afford a pretext for preferring articles against him, the subject will be again introduced in the House immediately, and will have more advocates than it had before.

The Whisky Tax.

By invitation, S. S. Curtis, of Illinois, and D. S. Sortwell, of Massachusetts, were before the committee on Ways and Means to-day, to give practical information in regard to the legal manufacture of distilled spirits and the collection of the tax on the same. They were examined for an hour. The Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees have agreed to a joint conference on the whisky tax, and the indications are very decided in favor of a reduction of the tax.

Contested Election Cases.

The House Committee of Elections have referred the Kentucky case of McKee vs. Young to a sub-committee, and are now awaiting their report. This case and that of Mr. Brown of the Second Kentucky District, will be presented at the same time. The Ohio case of Delano vs. Morgan is still under consideration. It will probably require at least two weeks to dispose of it in committee.

Mexican Mission.

It is probable that Major Gen. McClernand will be nominated by the President for the position of Minister to Mexico. It is stated that his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Headquarters Changed.

The Headquarters of the Fourth Military District have been changed from Holly Springs to Vicksburg.

The Gay Season.

Washington is gay to-night, even in the midst of its political excitement. Gen. Grant and lady gave their first evening reception, and his spacious residence was literally overwhelmed by the varied elements of military, diplomatic, naval, Congressional, political and fashionable life in the capital. At one time it was impossible for the guests to enter the house, the crowd was so great. No cards.

Chief Justice Chase also gave an entertainment this evening, to which invitations were required.

WASHINGTON, January 15.
STANTON.

Nothing new transpired this morning in relation to the reinstatement of Stanton. A large number of Senators and Representatives called on Stanton during the forenoon. No official or other communication has passed between the President and Stanton since his reinstatement, and no orders have been issued by either.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the Executive Mansion this morning there was an unusual attendance of visitors.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM BANNOCK.

There has been received at headquarters of the army a copy of a letter addressed by Major General Hancock to the Governor of Texas, who asks, for reasons stated, the appointment of a military commission to try three persons for the crime of murder. General Hancock, in his reply, expressed the opinion that the existing government of Texas possesses all the power necessary for the proper and prompt trial of the prisoners in question in due course of law, and says it must be a matter of profound regret to him if the value constitutional government, that there should be occasions in time of civil commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of military power for the repression of disorder in the body politic and for the punishment of offenses against the existing laws of a country framed for the preservation of social order, but that the intervention of the power should be called for or even be suggested by a civil magistrate when the laws are no longer silent, and civil magistrates are possessed in their respective spheres of all the power necessary to give effect to all laws, excites the surprise of the commander of the Fifth Military District.

GENERAL POPE.

General Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit.

GEORGIA.

The Convention---Bill of Rights---The Question of Pay---Congress Called on for an Appropriation---Educational System---General Order.

ATLANTA, January 15.—The preamble of the new constitution and two sections of the bill of rights were adopted in the Convention to-day. The first section is that protection to person and property is the paramount duty of the Government, and shall be impartial and complete. A substitute to the pending section was offered, to give all citizens equal civil and political rights and public privileges, and will be acted on to-morrow.

The prominent candidates for Governor of Connecticut, on the Republican ticket are Roger Averill, Charles Parker, Marshal Jewell, Henry R. Havens, and Prof. Cyrus Northrup, with probabilities in favor of Jewell. The Convention meets to-day.

Late St. Thomas advices state that a special commissioner from St. Domingo to the United States had arrived there. He has more favorable offers to make for the sale of Samana, as the Hayden Government needs funds to put down the rebellion. Gen. Baez had been sent for by the Nonilanda.

Hayden advices to the 8th inst., state that there are no symptoms of a revolution in favor of Gen. Salomon.

St. Thomas dates of the 3d, state that the cholera and vomito are prevailing in the garrison, and among the laborers on sunken vessels. Four passengers of the steamer South America died at quarantine of vomito.

The officer sent to examine into the disturbance at Marshal, Texas, reports that but one shot was fired, and that was fired over the heads of the crowd, by a man who was arrested. The Sheriff and his deputy, who were arrested as instigators, were turned over to the civil authorities and bonded for trial at next term.

The Louisiana Republican nominating Convention Tuesday night nominated H. C. Warmouth for Governor, Alderman F. E. Davis, (colored,) of New Orleans, for Lieutenant Governor, and George Boosel for Secretary of State; Thomas W. Conway was nominated for Superintendent of Public Education, G. M. Bolden for Attorney General, G. M. Wickliffe for Auditor, and Antoine Davallet, (colored,) for Treasurer.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday passed to a third reading, by a vote of 113 to 79, the bill to repeal the State constabulary law.

The funeral of Bishop Hopkins yesterday, at Burlington, Vermont, were very imposing. A large number of clergy from New England, Canada, etc., were present.

In the New York Assembly, yesterday, resolutions were adopted

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS: single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, carefully prepared. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

GEN. IRWIN was elected State Treasurer yesterday by the two Houses of the Legislature. The vote stood: IRWIN, seventy-three; MCGRATH, fifty-eight.

IT is only about one week ago that the universal Democratic press was shouting praises to the President for displacing Gen. POPE, and exulting with equal energy over the good time coming under Gen. MEADE, his successor. But the hero of Gettysburg even now is the recipient of the concentrated abuse of the Democratic press. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* stigmatizes him as a "military despot," and the Southern rebel press are lamenting over the change.

THE remark made by Gen. BUTLER in his speech before the Virginia Convention, substantially recommending the educational qualification for persons not now voters, is a concession in favor of a principle which is gaining ground everywhere. Gen. BUTLER is credited with saying that suffrage once granted can not be taken away. As suffrage is not a right any more than the possession of a farm without paying on it, the declaration, to say the least, is not conclusive. Whatever is necessary to the general good may be done; a rule to which suffrage forms no exception.

JUDGE THURMAN has been elected United States Senator from Ohio. The vote in the Legislature was as follows: Senate—55 for THURMAN, Democrat; 49 for WADE, Republican. House—19 for THURMAN; 18 for WADE. THURMAN'S majority on joint ballot, 7. VALLANDINGHAM made a great deal of noise, but the THURMANITES dispatched him with the greatest ease. The election of THURMAN is a Democratic gain. The election of SWANN by the Maryland Legislature, simply makes good the vote of REVERDY JOHNSON on the Democratic side.

THE New York *Evening Post* argues that the primary object of the new reconstruction bill is to get GRANT into a trap and destroy his Presidential prospects. But the *Post* does not believe that the General will permit himself to be caught. This certainly is ascribing to Congress a low motive on a question of vital importance—a motive which, if it really existed, would be good ground for alarm. The absurdity of the suggestion, however, is apparent from the fact that a very large majority of the Republicans in Congress are for GRANT, and it is not probable that they could be so readily seduced into a measure for his destruction. The bill in question grows out of present and pressing necessity. The simple truth is, the elements, except the rebel army, which were arrayed against the Government when our forces were in the field for its protection, are as active as ever to prevent the realization of the fruits of the victory won over the rebellion. If it is an extreme measure, it is explained by the fact that it is required to meet an extreme emergency—one in which General GRANT is the hope and reliance of the nation, no less than when at the head of the army he confronted LEE, and gave direction to the plan for the destruction of the so-called Confederacy.

GEN. GARFIELD, in a recent letter not designed for publication, but which, nevertheless, was published, wrote as follows:

> The Presidential outlook is anything but pleasing. The current for Grant seems irresistible, and if it be not checked or stopped, it will result in his nomination *without platform or pledge. Indeed, some of our friends are so used as to advocate precisely that course.*

It has been some weeks since this was written, and it may be that General GARFIELD has by this time invented a process whereby public sentiment in regard to GRANT can be "checked or controlled." Without intending it, no doubt, General GARFIELD pays to GRANT the highest tribute he could utter, when he says that "the current" for him "is irresistible." No one will pretend that GRANT has schemed for this "irresistible" popularity. On the contrary, it must be admitted on all hands that it is the result of faithfulness and capacity in the performance of every duty; freedom from "entangling alliances" of every kind, and the manifestation of those qualities which ever win the confidence of the American people. Greater calamities have befallen the country than any that would likely result from nominating General GRANT "without a platform or a pledge." The Republican party, whose candidate he will be—rather already is, whether with or without "platform or pledge," have accepted him precisely for the reason he is the man he is—and for this very reason too, will he be elected President.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

The Republicans in Congress fully realize the necessity for firm and speedy action in order to save to the country the fruits of the war. To all intents and purposes the war is still going on, for in whatever light the question of reconstruction is viewed, the same ideas for which the rebel armies contended are at stake in the contest between Congress and the President, urged by the Democratic party—the same party which, in every way but by going into their armies, aided the rebels in their efforts to overthrow the Government. In such a contest there must be not one step backward. The country needs and demands repose; but repose there cannot be until all the States are restored to their proper places and represented in Congress. This is just what the Republicans are striving to bring about in the shortest time possible. It is the President and his Democratic advisers who place obstructions in the way, and have determined that there shall be neither reconstruction nor restoration except on a basis which will practically restore the Slave code, and the late rebel chiefs to equal participation in the affairs of the Government. The Republicans representing the people must go forward as they have heretofore done—as our arms went forward—until the contest shall end in complete victory. They are in the right. Their cause is the cause of Freedom and Progress. Let them be overborne now, and every rebel and rebel sympathizer in the land will consider every battle lost in the war retrieved and the Lost Cause won. Whatever in sound discretion becomes essential to prevent such a catastrophe, and the triumph of the good cause, which is as much at stake now as it was when GRANT was encircling Richmond, let the Republicans in Congress do, and that speedily.

BISHOP POTTER'S diocese of New York is to have two new "sees." The Long Island bishopric is to raise a bishop's fund of $60,000; the see of Albany and Troy a fund of $80,000. Trinity will assist the people of Albany.

A THING OR TWO ABOUT TALLEYRAND

In the last London *Quarterly* there is an entertaining review of a new book of Sir HENRY BULWER. A few of our readers may need the information that Sir HENRY BULWER was a brother of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, now Lord LYTTON, the novelist and statesman. The title of the book reviewed is, "Historical Characters." The author's plan is to consider certain noted men as representatives or types of certain characteristics. Thus MACKINTOSH, in this book, is "the man of promise," COBBETT "the contentious man," CANNING "the brilliant man," PEEL "the practical man," and "the politic man" is TALLEYRAND. In assigning *him* this character Sir HENRY BULWER seems to have had in mind the Vicar of Bray, whose history has been sketched briefly in the following words: "The Vicar of BRAY, in Berkshire, was a Papist under the reign of HENRY VIII., and a Protestant under EDWARD VI.; he was a Papist again under MARY, and once more became a Protestant under ELIZABETH. When this scandal of the gown was reproached for his versatility of religious creeds, and taxed for being a turncoat and an unconstant changeling, as FULLER expresses it, he replied, 'not so neither; for if I changed my religion, I am sure I kept true to my principle,—which is to live and die the Vicar of BRAY!'"

From the *Quarterly* article we draw a few facts and anecdotes which may give our readers a more distinct notion of the great French schemer and politician than they already possess.

TALLEYRAND'S family claim descent from the Counts of PERIGORD, and their name—TALLEYRAND—was derived from the slashing powers of an ancestor; the word TALLEYRAND having been formed from three French words, that signify "to slash or cut the ranks," (*tailler les rangs*). He was born in 1754. Every one nearly must have heard what very slight calves the diplomatist was cursed with—a defect which prevented English footmen or serving men from ever being able to respect his talents. That any male human being no better endowed with *calves* could be a great man, was naturally beyond the comprehension of the *valet* mind. It seems the *valets* were right: TALLEYRAND'S calves, (or want of them), were not a natural defect, but the result of accident. When an infant, (incredible as it may appear that TALLEYRAND ever was an infant), his nurse laid him down in a field while she flirted with her sweetheart, and some pigs took advantage of her neglect to dine off the child's legs. The loss of his calves was not the only result of this accident. He was the first-born son of his parents, and entitled to inherit the family honors; but the deformity thus acquired led to his being set aside for the priesthood, while his younger brother was made the heir. We have in the incident another verification of PASCAL'S famous remark about little things in history—a pig, or may be two or three pigs, are found to play no insignificant part in the most tremendous events in the World's progress.

He entered the Gallician Church in 1776. At the age of twenty we must imagine the young student-candidate as "very smart in his clerical attire, and with a countenance which, without being handsome, was singularly attractive from the triple expression of softness, impudence and wit. He made no attempt to win his way by piety, or learning, by preaching unctuous sermons, or publishing theological treatises." Preferment was to be won by paying court to the king and his favorites. "A gay party was assembled at Madame DUBARRY'S, and the gallants of the court were emulously boasting of their success with the fair. TALLEYRAND hung down his head and said nothing. 'And what makes you so sad and silent?' asked the hostess. 'Alas! Madame, I was making a most melancholy reflection. It is that Paris is a city where it is easier to gain women than abbeys.' This reply was considered very happy, even 'charming,' and had the effect of charming the desired benefice from the king. We do not propose, to abridge his biography, but merely to report a few anecdotes about him, and repartees of his not quite threadbare from repetition. POZZO DI BORGO explained TALLEYRAND'S rise in the following words, in a conversation with Sir HENRY BULWER: "This man became great by always ranging himself among the little, and by aiding those who had most need of him."

TALLEYRAND never would admit the charges brought against the Duke of Orleans (EGALITE), saying "the Duke of Orleans was the vessel into which was thrown all the filth of the Revolution."

When a man with a dreadful squint asked him how matters were going on at an embarrassing time, he replied, "Crookedly, sir, as you see."

When some one in his presence remarked of the Abbé SIEYES that he had an *esprit* very profound, TALLEYRAND replied, "Profound! hem! you would say *creux*" (which means deep and hollow too).

TALLEYRAND was delivered from his priestly character by a brief from the Pope, and authorized to take a wife. He accordingly married an American lady, Mrs. GRANT. She was distinguished for beauty and stupidity. As evidence of her deep acquaintance with literature and of her brilliancy, it is well known that she one day asked Sir GEORGE ROBINSON how his man FRIDAY was getting on. She had read "Robinson Crusoe." TALLEYRAND accounted for his choice of such a wife by saying: "A clever wife often compromises her husband; a stupid one only compromises herself."

Somebody saying in his presence that FOUCHE had a great contempt for mankind: "It is true," said TALLEYRAND, "that man has studied himself much."

A supporter of the Chamber of Peers, when there was much question as to its merits, said, "at least you there find conscience." "Ah, yes!" replied TALLEYRAND, "many, many consciences. SEMONVILLE, for example, has at least two of them." Many of TALLEYRAND'S *mots* have long been current and are known to all.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

After the announcement of the Standing Committees of the Senate on Monday, Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, asked to be excused from serving on the Railroad Committee, for having been second on that Committee for many years, he did not desire to serve any longer. He promised to give his reasons in the *Record*. He was excused. On Tuesday, however, the Speaker announced that at his solicitation Mr. Lowry had agreed to serve on the Railroad Committee, which announcement was received with cries of "good" from several Senators.

Taking his cue from Mr. Lowry, Senator Landon, of Bradford county, asked, he said, in good faith to be excused from serving on any of the committees in which his name was mentioned. Senator Connell suggested that this was going too far; that Landon might as well resign his seat. He was not excused.

Senator Lowry's "gunboat canal" bill, as it is facetiously called, having for its object the enlargement of the canal from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, gave rise to some debate. The bill requires the Finance Committee to report to the Senate whether the interests of the State and sinking fund of the Commonwealth would not be promoted by purchasing the first mortgage bonds of the Erie Canal Company, or making such other arrangements as will facilitate the consummation of the project. The proposition met with opposition on the ground that the object of the move would be to re-embark the State in the old internal improvement system. The bill, or rather resolution, was referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

Mr. Lowry presented a petition from citizens of Erie asking that they may be protected from their own City Councils, which was appropriately referred. What the impositions of Councils are were not specified.

An act to create the Twenty-ninth Judicial District was presented by Mr. Buck, of Lycoming.

CONDENSED FRENCH INSTRUCTION, consisting of Grammar and Exercises with cross-references. By C. J. Delille. First American from 12th London edition. Loypoldt & Holt, D., C. & C.

We have seldom examined an elementary French book that carried its advantages so obvious to view as this little work. The outlines of Grammar here given are quite sufficient for the intelligent study of the exercises appended, and quite sufficient for the young learner. The book appears to contain no grammatical rubbish, or superfluous matter. The author succeeds in being brief without becoming obscure; and the smallness of the volume is an additional recommendation. At Davis, Clarke & Co.

Circumspice!

There are monuments that one can measure with his eye at once. You have but to look up and guess their height, to walk around them and read their sculptured letters on their base, and you have all that they can give you. These storied columns must appeal to some strong instinct in our nature; they must have their uses, or so many generations of men would not have conspired to raise them.

And yet it seems to be a reversal of the order of things to seek to couple an immortal name with perishable stone. It looks as though the usage sprung from the sentiment of materialism, that recognizes as substance nothing that does not gravitate downwards. It would seem that, as thought rises to its just supremacy, that which as thought in it as a primary element, would be chosen as the substance of which to construct the memorials of fame. And so, in a measure, we see it to be. The architect who bodied forth in stone so grandly the great thoughts that belong to the worship of God, wanted no other monument than that which the reverent visitor should construct in his own soul out of his solemn impressions in a look about him under the dome of St. Paul's. So the founders of our Republic need and would ask no other monument than that whose base has the breadth of a continent. America, her constitution, her laws, her social and intellectual life, her moral power, the ideas of Divine and human right, that answer when her name is called, these are their monument, a monument to which the pyramids seem but heaps of stubble.

The monuments of to-day are those for which the challenge is circumspice! They must do more than cast shadows; nay, they must throw out light. The names they bear and immortalize must be read in letters of radiance.

Pittsburgh begins to feel that it is time she should have her monuments, as she already has her great names. They are the heroes not only of the battle field and the Senate chamber, but of the workshop, the counting room and the sphere of the most blessed of human charities. Money may represent a heroism. Its present duty is to vindicate itself from the charge of necessary association with that which is narrow, selfish and material.

In this view, every church, every school house every hospital and every asylum is monumental. Many of them tell of brave resolves and unflinching fortitude in their execution.

Forty-five years ago the thought was born that Pittsburgh was the place for a University. We have before us, as we write, some of the names that have become associated with this thought. They are such as these: James Ross, John Black, Walter Forward, Francis Herron, Robert Bruce, Wm. Wilkins, John Darragh, Ebenezer Denny, and Peter Mowry. Of the twenty-six distinguished men who constituted the first Board, two, we believe, and only two, still survive, Alexander Brackenridge and our venerable friend Gen. Wm. Robinson. Pittsburgh numbered then between eight and ten thousand inhabitants, and it seemed a most original scheme to establish a College in a city should not be represented in the republic of letters by an institution worthy of herself. So thought the eight or ten thousand Pittsburghers to whom they made their appeal, and in that "day of small things" the Western University struggled into existence. A struggle it was, but a manful one. Adversity kindled its fires, and twice all that was material of her was a heap of smoking ruins. But the disembodied spirit had a life beyond the reach of the flames. In 1855 a new organization was effected. What the immediate prospects of the institution were at this time, may be judged from a statement we find in a circular issued six years later, that the whole annual income at that time enjoyed by its five professors was $2,500. But there was vitality in that idea of 1819 which was proof equally against fire and starvation. We hope the days of trial are about over for the University. It is and is to be, it is a fact that has a colossal life of a diminutive fact, just as much disposed to throw it, but in any view a persistent fact.

Perhaps those former days of trial were decreed to purge the institution of the leaven of legislative bounty. At any rate, she has never seemed to take so firm a hold upon life and upon the sympathy of the community, which, and nothing else, is the life of such an institution as since her only resources have been found in the quickened interest and liberality of our citizens. With her present large corps of instructors thoroughly identified with her prosperity, the recent acquisition of the Observatory property and the right man to manage it, her vigorously progressive policy and her strong influence among the cultivated and moral wishes of the community, the Western University of Pennsylvania may promise herself, by God's blessing, a career of usefulness that shall do honor to the men who baptized her infancy with all that in their own great names commanded confidence and augured success.

School of Design for Women.

We wish to call the attention of all the lovers of art, and of all the friends of education generally, to the examination of the "Pittsburgh School of Design for Women," which will be open to the public at the rooms, —— Fifth street, during the whole of next week, commencing Tuesday, January 21st, at 10 o'clock. All will then be able by personal inspection to judge of the results of the labors, the system and management of this school. It has been established for the purpose of affording an opportunity of advanced cultivation, and in all cases where the personal gratifications exist of preparation for useful and remunerative occupation for all young women, whether able to pay for their instruction or not. The need of such an educational agency in our day of active competition, every intelligent person can appreciate, estimate, as to what its capabilities for the general diffusion of a more elevated taste in the entire community, and hence for the enhancement of the beauty and value of all the products of our manufactures.

We would respectfully urge all who love art for its own sake, and all who have a benevolent interest in whatever involves the welfare of the community, to attend this examination. By so doing they will secure the gratification of their own wishes, and encourage what has greatly needed encouragement to a useful institution, which has hitherto depended for its support upon a few benevolent friends, while it has unwisely been ignored by the general public, whose interest it is its success is direct and obvious.

Mr. McCulloch on Contraction.

It is stated that Secretary McCULLOCH, on Friday last, declared that contraction of the currency must stop, and that expansion, to some degree, must be recognized. There is a good deal of ground for the first statement, and yet it is notorious that in view of the appalling scarcity of money the Secretary has constantly continued his contraction policy. There is no better barometer than that of gold, and we have seen how steadily, and almost rapidly, within the last three weeks, it has advanced, doubtless in response to the popular appeals for relief widely diffused through similar mediums. While the country will set its face like a flint against the Democratic project of repudiation, foreshadowed in the resolutions of the Ohio and Indiana Copperheads, it is scarcely less earnest in the belief that some of the means by which the ordinary transactions of business and of life can be carried on, are absolutely necessary. If this is done, in connection with a rigid reduction of the interest-bearing debt, according to Secretary Grant's example, and, as far as possible, the diminution of the tax list and a thorough collection of the revenue from whisky, added to such a tariff upon foreign products as will encourage our own industry and prevent the constant and ruinous shipping of gold, the material interests of the people will be immediately vitalized in every section.

The Gold Flurry.

A New York letter says: Gold is up to $140 @140½, and if it does not go several cents higher before the week is out, it will not be the fault of the speculators for a rise, who are resorting to every imaginable expedient to create a panic feeling. At one moment the street is astounded with some manufactured telegram from Washington, announcing that this or that or the other dreadful thing is going to be done, either with reference to the finances or Southern reconstruction. The older heads are not deceived by this game, but as the greenhorns allow themselves to be influenced by it, there is a pressure to sell, and the premium according-ly advances.

As soon as a point is reached at which it will pay the combination to take the back track, there will be as usual a sudden turning of the tables, with a general scattering of the "lame ducks." You may rely upon it, in any event, that the present upward movement is a purely factitious one, without real cause, and the result simply of speculative maneuvres. The gloomy prospects of the next cotton crop, together with the tendency to further extreme legislation in Congress, no doubt tend to prevent the decline of gold becoming rapid, but there is nothing in these views to justify the sudden panic of to-day.

A PARIS correspondent, under the date of December 27th, writes as follows:

> "General DIX has instituted suits in the French courts against the builders of Confederate vessels during the rebellion. M. HERVIER (the distinguished statesman, will be their counsel for the United States. The trial is looked forward to here with much interest."

A Washington dispatch, alluding to this matter, says the suit is brought against M. Erlanger, the banker, and several other prominent parties, to force the restitution of six million dollars, paid those parties by the Confederate States for ships built and not delivered, but subsequently sold to Prussia and delivered, but subsequently sold to Prussia and other powers. The United States further claims two million dollars for expenses incurred in sending vessels to the French coast to prevent these confederate cruisers from putting to sea.

The Bond Question.

The Bond and Currency question is the one of all other political questions which seems to interest the public mind at present. That the burthen of debt may be made as lightly oppressive as possible is the general wish, as ought to be the other, that all processes towards this end should be strictly compatible with the principle of honest dealing. It is to be regretted that this question is likely to be made a partisan one, because, in such a case, the merits of a matter in controversy are almost always unfairly stated, as unfairly advocated or opposed, and unhappily too often determined, at last, to the prejudice of propriety and of justice.

Should the National gold-interest bearing Bonds be paid in Greenbacks? It is argued by many that they should. It is maintained that as the Greenbacks are a legal tender—sufficient under the law to satisfy all other obligations—there ought to be no exception made in this case. If the terms of the contract under which they were sold and bought did not include the provision that they were to be liquidated, principal and interest, in coin,—if that had not been published uncontradictedly, at the time of their issue, as an inducement to invite purchasers,—if the accruing interest, as it fell due from time to time, since the bonds were thrown into the market, had not been paid, unchallenged till of late, in gold and silver—if, to set at rest a question that was raised, it had not been officially announced that the Government regarded these obligations as redeemable, and only redeemable in coin, then passable, if not plausible argument might be pleaded in that behalf. But the conditions of the bargain, the persuasion held out to customers, the good faith maintained in the liquidation of coupons all along, and the guaranty of Government, are all on the other side. Another fact affords suggestive proof to the same effect. When the issue of currency, paying bonds was authorized, the rate of interest, as a compensation for the difference in value, was fixed at 7 3-10 per centum. Again, as a special favor, holders of these securities were allowed to exchange them for Five-Twenties bearing only their 6 per centum. If there was any reason in this proffer, what could it have been other than a question of advantage between coin and currency?

Is it inequitable that these bonds and their coupons should be paid in gold? The affirmation of this proposition is urged on the plea that the bonds were bought in currency, at times when one hundred dollars in gold was worth, say two hundred and fifty dollars in greenbacks. Now there might be force in this argument provided the appreciation in value had been confined to specie alone. But this was not the case. Country produce, labor and the various results of its application in manufactures, went up at, certainly, a proportionate rate at least. And now, when the project of repudiation begins to be entertained, how does the comparison figure up? In the market reports, as published in the papers of 1860, when paper was at par, the following quotations will be found placed beside a parallel column with the rates of to-day:

	1860.	1868.
Wheat	$ 1 35	$ 2 50
Corn	38	75
Oats	28	70
Potatoes	25	60
Hay	9 00	20 00
Timothy Seed	2 00	4 00
Hams (sugar cured)	10	20
Butter	12	45

It will be perceived that what is worth more than double its value of the specie paying times of eight years ago, flour, oats and potatoes nearly three times, hay and butter more than twice as much, and corn nearly double. The price of hams is the only exception to the general advance. A pair of boots are worth three times their specie value; so with the price of beef and so generally with the cost of commodities and the labor necessary for their production, down to the price of a copy of the Pittsburgh *Post*. Gold, on the other hand, is only worth about one-third more than its par value.

A farmer has invested $5,000 on his farm. An acquaintance of his in a neighboring town—a widow—has invested an equal amount—her living—of $5,000, in National Securities. Has the look of old-fashioned honesty when the farmer stands making up his income, insists upon charging "store orders and grocery accounts" at cash standards, and upon receiving over and above its standard value for a gold dollar's worth of butter, and yet earns he does she makes out of the conversion of a dollar's worth of her interest into greenbacks, with which she pays him, *thirty-five cents!*

This whole question is a serious one, affecting not only the interests of speculators—who would speculate anyhow, whether repudiation should happen or not—but those of a class, such as widows, orphans, girls at work, who have invested their savings in bonds, and non incapacitated by decrepitude or disastrous accident from achieving subsistence by their own industry. Let it be settled with an eye single to the right.

N.

PERSONAL.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* relates that a lady of Charlestown, a great admirer of Mr. Dickens's writings, but unfortunately paralyzed in her limbs from an accident so that she cannot walk, wrote to him to ask if the doors of the Temple could be opened to her earlier than the usual hour, that she might be lifted into the hall unobserved by other attendants than those in attendance, on account of infirmity of limbs. Mr. Dickens sympathizingly and gratefully acknowledged the note, gave the requisite order for the lady's accommodation, and sent the donor of presents, in her turn, some gifts, with complimentary tickets of admission.

—The *Planters' Banner*, published in the parish in which Judge Joshua Baker, the new Governor of Louisiana, resides, says: "The Judge is a Napoleon in business matters, understands the levee question thoroughly, is a Kentuckian by birth, has had forty years' experience in Louisiana as a sugar-planter, lawyer, judge, builder of steamboats, levee contractor, and business man generally, and has been eminently successful without sacrificing the Government, or swindling anybody. And the dodge has always been at heart a straight one, both before the war, and since the war, but never a Radical."

—The Osage (Kansas) *Chronicle* nominates Horace Greeley for President as the successor of Andrew Johnson, and nails the name of its candidate to its mastlead. Mr. Greeley is already President of the American institute, and it is hardly fair to the philosopher to ask him to accept another position. The Osage *Chronicle* is satisfied with having nominated a Presidential candidate, and very modestly leaves to the people the selection of a Vice President.

—Mrs. Mary Gray, of Greenup county, Ky., has been proved, in open court, to be one hundred and twenty-five years old.

—William Cary Jones, who married a daughter of Thomas H. Benton, who was given away at the wedding by Henry Clay, has just died at San Francisco.

—It would seem that Americans are becoming favorites with the Chinese. Mr. E. B. Drew, son of Mr. Benjamin Drew, of Chelsea, Mass., has been appointed government secretary at Pekin, China. Mr. Drew graduated with high honors at Havard in 1865. He has resided in China for the last three years, where he has assiduously devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language, laws and constitutions.

—Charles Wolcott Brooks, Esq., recently appointed consul-general of Japan for the United States, resides in San Francisco. He is the son of the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, Massachusetts.

—Senator Conness, in his remarks on his resolution of inquiry relative to the Chinese mission, stated that if a vacancy exists by the resignation of Mr. Burlingame, a citizen of California would be urged for the position. It is understood that the person alluded to is Mr. J. Ross Browne. The representative from the Pacific coast urge that this mission should be conferred on a citizen from that section, in view of its growing trade and intimate relations with China.

—Henry J. Raymond, Esq., is a Presbyterian, attending the church in University square, corner of Ninth street. Mr. Arcularius, who is also an attendant of Dr. Chapin's church. The latter has approximated to an orthodox stand-point in late years. Mr. Bonner is a Congregationalist, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett a Roman Catholic. William Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper are Unitarians, the latter being a member of Dr. Bellows's church—the Church of the Holy Zebra.

—Mr. Bigelow has wholly disposed of his interest in the *Evening Post*, and does not contemplate returning again to journalism.

—Thurlow Weed will probably sever his connection with the *Commercial Advertiser* after the ensuing Presidential election, his constant employment already beginning to tell upon him, and his family are very desirous of having him abandon everything pertaining to politics and business, and spend the remainder of his declining days in ease and quiet. However much Mr. Weed's views may differ as to Mr. Weed's political views, all are alike charmed when brought in contact with him personally. He has just commemorated his seventy-second birthday.

—Wm. D. Seaver is the editor of "The Drawer" in *Harper's Magazine*. He was once editor of the *Chameleon*.

—Hon. Anson Burlingame, our Minister to China, who has lately been taken into the confidence of the Flowery Realm, was a very successful stump speaker in Massachusetts, but when he got into the Senate, he would not debate, and thus disappointed all his friends. Finally the liquor law came up for discussion, and the wife of a judge, who was much interested in its passage, wrote to Mr. Burlingame laconically—"Do speak" even Balaam's ass spoke once." This spurred the orator to his maiden effort.

THE New York *Evening Mail* is an entertaining paper, and is received by Pittock at 5 P. M. daily. It is gossippy and free of politics.

The Finance Minister and the Currency.

"In all the cities and towns throughout the country checks upon credits in banks and bills of exchange have largely taken the place of bank notes. Not a fiftieth part of the business of the large cities is transacted by the actual use of money, and what is true in regard to the business of the chief cities is measurably true in regard to that of towns and villages throughout the country. Everywhere bank credits and bills of exchange perform the office of currency to a much greater extent than in former years. Except in dealings with the government, for retail trade, for the payment of labor and taxes, for traveling expenses, the purchase of products at first hand, and for the bankers' reserve, money is barely a necessity. The increased use of bank checks and bills of exchange counterbalances the increased demand for money resulting from the curtailment of mercantile credits."—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year 1867.

The Secretary here clearly recognizes the existence of two descriptions of currency, an inferior and a superior one—the former composed of notes which circulate on the faith of moneyed institutions, the latter of checks and drafts based on bank credits, and circulating on the faith of individuals. That this latter, being the superior one, tends to supplant the former, we are here assured; and that such is the natural tendency of monetary affairs is proved by all experience. The real need for circulating notes exists, therefore, always in the inverse ratio of the use of checks, drafts, clearing houses, and all other of the various contrivances for dispensing with the services of either the precious metals or the circulating note.

Between these two descriptions of currency there are those important differences, to wit:

That the note represents actual property of the parties by whom it is issued, that property having been deposited in the Treasury as security for its redemption; whereas the credit represents property temporarily deposited in the banks, and liable to be reclaimed at any instant;

That, while the note cannot be so used as in any manner to change its relation to the total currency, the credit may be, and habitually is, so used as to *duplicate* its relation thereto—A, will always good success.

That, as the inferior currency yields no interest to its *holder*, all desire to circumscribe within the narrowest limits the quantity to be kept on hand;

That, as the superior one yields interest to its *owners*, banks and brokers seek as far as possible to increase it by lending out all the moneys placed with them on deposit;

That, as the people at large find their interest promoted by limiting the use of circulating notes, the quantity in actual use changes, under ordinary circumstances, so slowly as scarcely to be perceived; whereas, the quantity of credits dependent as it is upon the arbitrary will of banks and bankers, changes from hour to hour, and with a rapidity that sets at defiance all calculation.

That, consequently, it is the power to create the superior currency, that based on mere credits, which demands to be regulated by laws and principles, the violation of which involves property, and which finds its proper regulation in the need for its use by the masses of the people.

These things premised, we may now study the course of things under the State bank system, taking as its type the returns of 1860, as follows, the figures representing millions:

	Capital and Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Capital, Surplus and Deposits, New York and Boston	307	129	118
All other States	327	207	34
Total	634	336	152

The fact that strikes us on an examination of this table is the entire harmony of the facts here presented with the theory of the Secretary, and with the general impressions on the subject, the proportion of circulating notes to capital and deposits having been very small in those States in which a credit currency most abounded, and very large in those in which such credits were least abundant. With a bank capital of but $283,000,000, New York and New England had the use of $178,000,000 of credits created by banks for their own use and profit, being nearly two and a half times the amount of their capital, and more than a million and a half dollars for each million of specie held in their vaults. In the remaining people of the Union appear to have enjoyed the advantages of the superior currency to the extent of but $45,000,000, and their banks to have been deprived not upon the profits of circulation to an amount equal to three-fourths of their whole capital, but to a sum less than that of the trading States above enumerated.

The total currency created by banks for their own profit appears to have been as follows:

New York and New England, with a population of 7,000,000, and the wealth, as returned by the census, of $3,767,000,000, had credits based upon moneys temporarily in banks to the extent of $178,000,000
Circulation 70,000,000

Total, ... $248,000,000

The remaining States, with a population exceeding twenty millions and a wealth of $11,333,000,000, or more than thrice greater, had a bank-created currency thus composed, to-wit:

Credits, ... $ 45,000,000
Circulation, ... 154,000,000

$177,000,000

In the one case banks might have lived and prospered, even had they been wholly deprived of the profits of circulation. In the other, outside of a few cities, no bank deprived of those profits could have existed for even a single hour.

Fully enjoying the advantages of both, the people of the one could generally have the use of money at about the legal rate, and the Bank Limited almost entirely to the circulation, and that itself in many cases limited by absurd restrictions, the other were accustomed to pay twice, thrice and even four times that rate. With the one prompt payment was a thing of general occurrence. With the other, calls upon the debtor, even this is doing pretty well. Mr. H. C. Bowen, likewise from the devil's island, and publisher of the *Independent*, enlarges the dry goods prince, paying $470. The cliffite oak produced $41,000. This sum may look large, but in comparison with the amount spent for amusements how small does it appear! Seventy-five million dollars have been spent in Saratoga alone during the past year. Twenty-two theaters in New York and Brooklyn have each received two million dollars, and others have been patronized in a large proportion—and this too during a dull year and hard times.

Dickens in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians appear to have given Mr. Dickens a generous welcome, and are pleased with his reading. Of his first reading, Monday evening, the *North American* says: "The audience last evening assembled to see and hear Mr. Dickens of course filled Concert Hall in every part. Not a vacant seat was to be seen anywhere. But the most marked feature of the gathering was the very great preponderance of the most intelligent and influential classes of this community. It was indeed an audience distinguished for the number of persons of mark and intellect. It was also composed of those who seemed highly to appreciate the man and the entertainment, but it was not an enthusiastic audience to the extent that he has met with in New York."

State Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Thompson and Judge Read, Agnew and Sharswood. The Oil Creek Railroad Company vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. Before reported. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sharswood, Justice.

Justice Sharswood, in the *nisi prius*, dismissed the bill of complaint brought by certain parties, alleging fraud in the organization of the Dinsmore Oil Company. The Judge said: "It cannot be doubted that, if an individual, being the owner of property, whether land or a stock of goods, proposes to form a partnership, of which such property is to be the capital, and puts his price upon it, makes no misrepresentation about it, tells no falsehood as to what he gave for it, and his associates agree to take it at that price, it is an honest and fair contract, which cannot be impeached, either at law or in equity. A contrary doctrine would throw doubt over every sale by a stockholder to the corporation of which he is a member. This is the position in which the defendants, Amos Dinsmore and his colleagues, stood in regard to the subject matter of this suit."

AMONG other items of interest in Commissioner Wells's report on the revenue is a table showing the rapid reduction of the State debts since the war. The reduction in New Hampshire last year amounted to 6 35 per cent.; in Pennsylvania in eighteen months, 9½ per cent.; in New York last year 6 67 per cent.; in Ohio in two years, 19 per cent.; in Vermont in two years, 15 45 per cent.; Illinois in three years, 32 per cent.; in Indiana in three years, 50 per cent.; in New Jersey in two years 8 54 per cent.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY, } PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1868. }

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the full paid stock out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1867, payable at the office of Geo. A. Berry, Treasurer, (Office at Bank) on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d and reopened February 1st.

T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, } WEST MANLEY BRIDGE. } PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1868 }

OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Bids will be received by the undersigned water superintendent for repairing buildings in the City of Pittsburgh, for the year 1868, up to 12 o'clock A. M., of said day, before the said Council, at which time and place bids cannot be altered or withdrawn, and the lowest bidder will be discharged, unless the contrary.

JACOB H. WALTER, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING ICE HOUSE

Of Pittsburgh Fenit House Association, with ice, will be received up to Saturday, the 18th inst., at the office of the Association, No. 2 St. Clair street.

F. M. JENKINS, Supt.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

The Coal Boat Landing

Between the Marine Railway and Wm. H. Brown's Landing, containing about

Six Hundred Feet River Front,

Will be Leased for one or a Term of Years.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE LOTS,

In Collins Township, near Sharpsburg Bridge. Also THREE LOTS in Allegheny Township, adjoining Car station.

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, No. 47 Wood street.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

This Liquid possesses MARVELLOUS VIRTUES, and will SURELY DO ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT. It does an ordinary washing in ONE HALF THE TIME, and with LESS LABOR. It CLEANSES, PURIFIES and WHITENS, and is a PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, Iron Rust, Mildew, &c. Health, Time and Money Direction given with each Bottle. Send for a Circular. Sold by R. Manufactured by

HESS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 130 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh,

The Daily Commercial

A Parisian Dancing Saloon.

On the Boulevard St. Michel, opposite the Jardin du Luxembourg, is a long high wall, painted in gaudy stripes like a barbers' pole. The gateway is spanned by an arch of gaslights, and guarded by the ever present soldier. Entering the gate, one finds himself before the little ticket office, where a placard informs him that gentlemen are charged one franc admission fee, while ladies are free of charge. Another soldier stands guard before the ticket office. Having paid his fee, the visitor turns to the left, and enters the boot blacking room, where he is brushed and polished up for five sous. Leaving this, he encounters a doorkeeper who takes his ticket, also another sentinel. Descending now a broad stairway, he enters a large saloon, some twenty feet below the level of the street. This is the dancing hall. It is about two hundred feet long by a hundred and seventy-five wide, and is divided into three equal parts by rows of gaudily painted wooden columns, running lengthwise of the hall. The columns support arches, likewise painted and gilded, and each arch inscribed, after the fashion of the opera-houses, with the name of some celebrated musician, Donizetti, Adam, Talbiqne, Offenbach, Myerbeer, and others. At one end of the hall is a raised platform, on which are tables where refreshments are provided at treble the price in ordinary *cafés*. At the other end is a little assemblage or cigar stands—bouths, where bouquets, perfumeries, and confectioneries are sold; also a "pigeon-hole table," and several wheel of fortune contrivances where men can gamble for "the drinks." Along the sides are narrow arcades devoted to tables and high priced refreshments. Forty-five magnificent chandeliers light up the scene. In the center of the room is the musician's stand, decorated in harmony with the general gay character of the room. There is an ingenious placard arrangement to announce the different dances, so that a lady turning a crank the sign changes from polka to valse, quadrille, &c. To fill so large a hall the band is necessarily very large, containing twenty-four pieces—violins, bass viols, small brass and reed instruments, a triangle and a drum. In one corner of the room sits a dozen or so cuirassiers with shiny brass helmets and steel breast-plates, armed with pistols and sabers to *preserve order*. At half-past eight the music commences playing, and a few of the early-arrived dance a lonely polka, looking almost lost in the great hall. But soon the crowd begins to come. Flocks of young men come prancing down the stairs, shouting and kicking up their heels like school-boys let loose. The "wallflies," too, arrive in little companies, and mostly unattended, giving cordial greetings to the antic young men as they come, kissing this one, slapping that on the shoulder, or bestowing on another a playful kick. "But who are these?" one might ask; "these free and-easy damsels, who are acting so remarkably?" It would be difficult to tell; but this much, I can vouchsafe —they are "*dames excellentes*." And if they are not the majority of the young women of Paris, they at least make themselves most numerously seen.

The dancing now becomes more lively. The floor is filled with couples spinning round in the polka, with light and graceful step and fast as the wind. Next comes the mazurka, but the nimble Parisians rob it of its true graceful languor, and makes it a swift rushing whirlwind. After all the round dances are ended the forte or favorite of these; but now as the placard turns and announces "quadrille," there is a general rush for the floor. Quadrilles here are not like those of America, which are the same as cotillions; there are like the old-fashioned French fours, or the four-handed reels of "Old Virginny." There is animation and enthusiasm in the dancing now. With the first note of the music, the little Frenchman with swallow-tailed coat and tight pants jumps full three feet into the air, cuts a most elaborate pigeon-wing, and then, hopping across the floor on one leg, kicks up his heels, and swings his partner clear off the floor. On the part of the ladies, the style of dancing may be described as "elevated"—about five feet. I should say, or as high as a nimble French girl can kick.

To a stranger, looking for the first time on the scene, it seems almost impossible to believe his eyes. Are these human beings—this mad, prancing, jumping, grimacing crowd? Such sight well have been the origin of Satyrs and Bacchant of yore, or of devils and witches and warlocks; but of men and women in the enlightened nineteenth century, and in the very center capital of civilization, it seems incredible. Burnt cork Sambo on the nigger minstrel stage, or theoled Signorita Flimsitti before the footlights of the Varieties, may do some remarkable foot-dorrishing; but they would be no "circumstance" here. Watch one of these *coutre* as she comes running across the floor, raising her skirt that she may not stumble; she jumps up, and, throwing her foot full into the face of the bystander, she whirls and hops back to swing her partner, who picks her up and lifts her on to his shoulder, from whence she jumps down with a new flourish. She is a star dancer, and there is such a crowd gathered around her that it is hard to get a sight of her. There is another, who though she does not dance so *high*, makes such rapid and extravagant gestures with her arms, as she dances, that she, too, draws an admiring crowd. But save the reader, "Very low characters these, you are describing a quite improper place." Do you think? Let us circulate around the room and see who are here.

Curious Notions of the Blind.

[From the London Quarterly Review.]

Touch does much for the blind boy, but brings him not a single grain nearer to the discerning of colors. Where, therefore, touch fails him, he can gain little external help, and presently will be altogether at sea. Things apparently identical in form may differ in size, may also totally differ in essence and in nature, and of this difference he may be wholly unconscious. He may form and does form, the most outrageously incorrect ideas on some common matters, though he may continually amuse and surprise you by clever guesses, or gleams of what seems like intuition. Du Puiseaux, the son of a professor of philosophy in the University of Paris, was in some things one or the shrewdest men of his day, having attained considerable proficiency in botany and chemistry; but he was blind. He had a wonderful memory for sounds, and could, it is said, recognize by their voice persons whom he had only once heard. He could easily tell if he was in a street or in a blind alley, in a large room or a small one, but he believed that astronomers were the only people who saw with telescopes, and that they had their eyes differently formed from other men. Nor was his notion about eyes in general a whit less incorrect. "The eye," said he "is an organ on which the air should have the same effect as my stick on my hand." The boy upon whom Cheselden operated for a cataract had clearly been of the same opinion. Even when restored to sight, he believed that the objects he looked on touched his eyes, as those which he felt touched his skin, and he consequently had no true idea of distance. "He asked which was the sense that deceived him, the sight or the touch?" He wondered how a likeness of his father's face could be got in so small a space as his mother's watch case; it seemed to him as impossible as getting a bushel into a pint measure. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that when some one asked Du Puiseaux if he would not be very glad to have his sight, he replied: "If it were not for curiosity, I would rather have long arms; it seems to me that my hands would teach me better what is passing in the moon than your eyes or telescope; and, besides, the eyes cease to see sooner than the hands to touch. It would, therefore, be well to improve the organ I have so as to give me the one I want." Abundant evidence of a similar kind might still be adduced, but this seems enough to prove that even among the educated blind people there must be a large section of the physical and metaphysical world of which their idea is to a great extent vague and worthless.

English Critics.

It is a practice with the London papers to charge the "Yankees" with exaggerating matters beyond reasonable belief, and our Western papers are cited as affording peculiar illustrations. But the *Spectator* is challenging the laurels of any of them. In a recent article it assails the whole English people with ruthless bitterness as dishonest and thievish. It rants by the column after this fashion:

Our army arrangements break down incessantly, because contractors, sub-contractors and purveyors generally are supposed to be steeped to the lips in fraud. There is not a contract given in a Government office in which some one has not secured a "perquisite," or an "advantage" or a "profit," of which he would run for the world have his employers formally conscious; which has not, in fact, given some one, usually a gentleman, the opportunity for thievishness. Our whole system of providing for public needs by "open tender," the stupidest of all conceivable systems—for its theory is that Jones is Robbin on's equal as a manufacturer, which Jones is not—is openly based on the assumption and presumption perfectly true, that without open tender the department will sell the contract, will, in fact, steal a large sum out of the national treasury. Our municipal difficulty is lobbery, that is, theft—the practice every municipality is certain unless watched, to indulge in, of robbing the citizens to enrich its own members or other favored individuals. Even Parliament, even the Cabinet, the donor, or supposed donor, of Parliamentary life, is not beyond the same suspicion.

And again, in a still more sweeping indictment the *Spectator* charges:

The state of England is a bad one; and there cannot be a doubt that the master vice of the middle classes, we had almost written their master passion, was thieving. It is the *thirst of unearned gain* which pervades among whom pecuniary dishonesty *has so general or so deeply affected the structure of society*. We consider ourselves a virtuous people, the bulk of the earth, and it is not too much to say, that at this moment the basis of half our laws, the cause of half or more than half our administrative weakness, the root of three-fourths of our commercial difficulties, is the well founded belief that a middle class Englishman, if he gets anything like a chance, will thieve, will expend his brain, his time, and his energies in able efforts to steal money which is not his.

The *Spectator* claims to be a respectable and high-toned journal, than which there is none more aristocratic in all London, yet it is plainly self-evident to every well-informed person that this wholesale denunciation of the English people is not "exaggeration" only, but absolute falsehood. It can hardly be paralleled—certainly it cannot be surpassed—by the loose slang of any Hoosier weekly on the Western prairies. Had not the *Spectator* best attend to the beam in its own eye before attempting to pluck the mote out of ours?

William Benavon, the murderer of the Squibb family, has just been sentenced by the Court of York county to suffer the penalty of the law.

Extraordinary Self-Destruction of a Young Boy, Eleven Years Old, on Account of His Brother Being Sent to Prison.

Yesterday morning shortly before eleven o'clock Jacob Bullach, a boy only eleven years old, committed suicide by hanging himself by means of his comforter at his mother's residence, No. 411 West Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. From inquiries made it appears that the deceased was devotedly attached to an elder brother named Lawrence Bullach, and the latter was lately committed by Justice Dodge to the Island as a confirmed drunkard; his mother, a widow, having requested the judge to adopt this plan for his reformation. The little boy has been plunged into the deepest despondency since his brother has been sent to prison, and has repeatedly implored his mother to go to the Police Court and try and get him released again. Thinking, however, that it would be better for the young man to be kept in a place where he could not gain access to liquor, Mrs. Bullach has persistently refused to get Lawrence discharged. Yesterday morning Jacob made a last appeal to his mother, but she turned a deaf ear to his entreaties and went out to market, leaving him crying bitterly. On her return home she found some difficulty in opening the door, and when she at last succeeded in doing so she discovered to her horror her little boy hanging by his comforter from one of the pegs behind the door, quite dead. Her shrieks of alarm quickly brought in the neighboring lodgers, and a doctor was sent for and the body of the boy cut down. Medical assistance was of no avail, as life was quite extinct. Mrs. Bullach, who is a French woman has endeavored to support her family honestly for some time past, having been left a widow with a large family. There is little doubt that grief for his brother's imprisonment prompted the boy to take away his life, and the circumstance has created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. An order for the brother's release from Blackwell's Island has been signed by Justice Dodge to release him to be present at the burial of deceased.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict corresponding with the foregoing facts. Deceased was a bright, intelligent lad, but of an extremely sensitive nature.—*N. Y. Herald, Sunday.*

English Perils in Abyssinia.

If Sir Robert Napier, the commander of the Abyssinian expedition, does not press forward with all celerity to strike good home blows at King Theodore's most vulnerable points, it is plain that the English people will derive very little glory from their new little war. The preliminary operations were discouraging. At the point of landing on the Red Sea there was no articles of consumption fit for man and beast. Everything—even hay, grain and water—had to be transported to the locality, and confusion reigned supreme. The labor is enormous. According to a correspondent, there are 3,000 cavalry and artillery horses, each consuming 33 pounds of provender a day. To supply these animals during the month's trip of four hundred miles across the desert, a total of 14,000 mules are required, each mule consuming seventeen pounds of provender a day. Then there is an immense number of camels, happily less difficult to feed than mules and horses. The patent pump machines for procuring water in the desert do not appear to have worked well, and both man and beast suffered terribly for want of water. A disease resembling glanders set in among the horses, and afterward extended to the mules and camels, and a large number died off. Then, at first many drivers, native Egyptians and Perelans, ran away, disgusted with the prospects, and the Johnny Bull soldiers made poor work of managing the animals. Everything seems to have gone wrong, and the cable dispatches about Sir Robert Napier's continued inactivity are easily explained in the light of the news by mail. The climate is evidently working for King Theodore, and all he has to do is to assist by avoiding a battle and cutting off the supply trains. The expedition is only likely to reach its destination at the commencement of the fatal rainy season, the time appointed for its return. Altogether the prospects respecting this Abyssian war are sufficient to justify the worst forebodings of the English press.

Saving.

A man is very apt to deceive himself into the idea that he cannot save, and it is of no use attempting it. He convinces himself that his income is little enough for present necessities, and puts off the hope of accumulating, if he forms it at all, to the happy period when he shall be in better circumstances. His circumstances do, perhaps, improve; but his wants have extended as much, and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on and on, resolving and resolving, until he is at last surprised by some sudden calamity, which deprives him even of his ordinary wages, or by death, which cruelly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world. Did any man, we would ask, experience a falling off in his income, even so much as a dollar in a week? Many will answer they have. Did they continue to live in a reduced rate? They reply, we did so; we were compelled to do it. Very well; and pray what is the difference between being compelled to live a dollar a week cheaper, and compelling yourself to do it? Or, suppose stationary wages and a rising produce market—did you not find that, although bread rose a penny a loaf, and other provisions in proportion, you still continued to make your income procure something like the usual exhibition of victuals? You answer yes. And where, I would ask, is the difference between spending a small extra sum upon certain articles of food, and laying it by for accumulation, supposing it not to be so needed? It is clear that if you had the forti'ude and strength of character to make the savings as much a matter of compulsion as the other circumstances are, you would save. You have, therefore, no excuse to present for not saving it except that you are too weak-minded to abstain from using money that is in your power.

Growth of San Francisco.

The annual assessment rolls of San Francisco since 1850 show great fluctuations in the value of its real estate. In 1850 it was (not including improvements) $16,849,054; at the end of the decade, in 1860, it had fallen to $14,172,-775, and the year before it was only $13,554,-665. The same depression was observable in improvements; in 1854-5 they were assessed at $9,159,935; in 1859-60 they had fallen to $6,524,985. In five years the depreciation in the value of the old buildings had swallowed up the total sum sunk in new edifices and $2,000,000 besides. In 1861 the real estate roll showed a marked improvement, reaching $20,148,885. This, however, included improvements. After that year the gain was constant, except, perhaps, in 1866, when there was a pause, if not a retrograde movement—until 1867 the total amounted to $37,885,115. The fluctuations of personal property were quite similar. In 1850 the total roll was $4,772,-106; in 1867, $51,154,617, composed as follows: mortgages, $23,857,404; shipping, $2,584,170; other personals, $24,715,043. The total amount of taxable property in San Francisco is more than five-fold what it was in 1850-1, a rate of progress seldom equalled by any city in eighteen years. But the most startling fact in connection with these statistics is that while the increase in the first ten years of the period was less than forty per cent., in the last eight years it has been considerably nearer four than three-fold.

A Diver's Story.

About a hundred years ago, some divers descended in a bell into the sea off the Isle of Man, to search for treasures. A venturous spirit—probably, the greatest liar in the island—descends alone, and kept pulling for more rope till so much line was exhausted that it was calculated he had attached to him a rope longer than twice the distace of the moon from the earth. When he came up he had a pretty story to tell. The bell had gone down below the fish country, into a pure region paved with coral and shining pebbles. There were huge streets there, and squares ornamented with pyramids of crystal, while the buildings were of mother-of-pearl, embossed with patterns in colored shells. Going through a passage, dragging the bell after him, he found himself in a large room in which were amber chairs and tables. The floor was of rough diamonds, topazes, rubies and pearls. Why not bring up some of them? Very true, a few of these would have been worth a thousand wrecks; but, unfortunately, they were too closely wedged in and cemented. On the jasper walls hung, attached by rush strings, chairs, carcanets, and rings, of finely cut precious stones, the waifs and strays of earth. He had just edged himself within a foot of these, when, unfortunately, he was drawn back from want of line.

If the rogue had not lied enough, he spun a yarn long enough, and such a one as whisky seldom before inspired.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Warlike Preparations in France.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: The state of Italy still inspires great uneasiness, and it is acknowledged that no Minister can be found bold enough to re-establish the September Convention. At Marseilles and Toulon four regiments are under orders to be ready to start at a moment's notice, and military and naval preparations are being carried on with great spirit.

Admiral Fourichon has been dispatched to visit the different ports, and hasten on the ships in construction and the coast defenses. Should war break out it has been determined to give the command in the North to the Minister of Marine, and that of the Mediterranean to Admiral Jurien de la Graviere.

The Paris journals state that the utmost activity prevails at the present moment in the French dockyards, where there are no less than thirty-nine vessels in course of construction, including four armor-plated frigates, the same number of corvettes and guard ships, likewise armor-plated, and a formidable armor-plated floating battery.

Besides the foregoing there are a screw frigate, six screw corvettes and a screw transport, none of which are armor-plated. The total sea-going force of the French navy now amounts to 343 steamships and 116 sailing vessels, which, with the 39 ships in course of construction, gives a total of 504 ships of war.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism at our Office. Sold by all druggists. Its effect immediate and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, &c.—No more flattering testimonials can be adduced of the immediate relief which Holloway's Medicines afford to sufferers from the terrible catastrophes than the readiness with which medical men use them in private practice for all such accidents. The grand feature in the Ointment is that it leaves neither scar nor blemish of the skin. No family should be without a supply of these invaluable remedies. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON,
OF
Grand Opera,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
For a Brief Season Only, Commencing
MONDAY, JANUARY 27.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVE'S GERMAN OPERA.
COMBINED COMPANIES.
COMBINED CHORUSES.
COMBINED ORCHESTRAS.
IMMENSE REPERTOIRE.
☞ Full particulars in the papers of Saturday.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

NEW PRINTS, NEW DELAINES,
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CRASH, COTTON AND LINEN DIAPER,
TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN,
FURNITURE CHECK,
TICKING, GINGHAMS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
TRIMMING, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, BOTTONS, &c.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK,
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

EDUCATIONAL.

BLAIRSVILLE
LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
The next Session will begin FEBRUARY 1st, 1868.
REV. J. JEWETT PARKS,
Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
Wednesday, January 15, 1868.
Courses of Instruction given
In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and
Civil Engineering,
In *Metallurgy*,
Mineralogy and
Mining, and in
Classical Literature.
For further information, apply to
JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Centre co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,
FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO
Col. THEO. HYATT,
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
THE REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to regulate the Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto approved the 25th February, 1862, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in a schedule which will be found on file in the Secretary's office, and approved the ninth day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode, and manner and conditions specified in said Act, and the supplement thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the various and separate rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for doing the Public Printing:

I ——— propose to do all the State Printing and Binding for the term of ——— years, required and subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D., 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of ——— per centum below the rates prescribed in said act, and the several supplements thereto, and not a specification of the various and separate rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for doing the Public Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, to attested to me, I will enter into bond with two sureties, and approved security, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1864, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and further endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as the case may be, on or before the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
January 6th, 1868. td

PROPOSALS
FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at the office of the Ohio River Salt Co. to furnish good, seaworthy arg' rand to load the Salt.

The towing contracts will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient Tow-boats, Tow the Salt, pay Locks Fees, Wharfage, Unloading, Loading, and all other expenses, except on Salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind. The coal will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size for each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Covington, Ky.,
Steubenville, O.,	Paducah, Ky.,
Wellsville, O.,	Smithland, Ky.,
Bellaire, O.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Marietta, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hannibal, Mo.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Nashville, Tenn.

The minimum stage of water that the towboats will be required to run will be when towboats can leave Pittsburg, safely, with one towing line party, and half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as the parties reasonably be expected to reach with leave of that draught; the barges to be returned without delay by the party towing to the Salt Co.'s boat yards at Middleport, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from Pittsburg, safely, with one towing line party, and award it to the same party who tows to the Southern or Western markets.

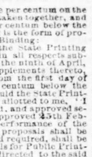
The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. WM. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec'y.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW CASTLE, PA.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; R. J. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
Puts out Fires Instantly.
NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.
☞ Send for Circular.
Office, 144 FOURTH ST.,
Pittsburgh.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nursery men, Florists and Seedsmen.
Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to fill our orders and customers with
Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Chrystalline Vases,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Plain and Painted Rakes, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock at No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND
8 inch DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address CYLINDER,

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE
TO
REDUCE STOCK,
BY FEBRUARY 1ST.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 30 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
For Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 90 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Hosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.
CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER.
CLOSING OUT SALE,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Embroideries, Laces,
Handkerchiefs,
Woolen Goods,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Gloves and Hosiery.
CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
4,500 LBS. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
850 DOZ. BROOMS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR.
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.
OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
ap15-60d

NEW ORLEANS
Sugar and Molasses.
We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES,
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES.
80 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bbls Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
80 tubs Mess Meat, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
260 Liberty street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER, JASO. M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 87 and 89 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
GENTS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHENIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. sa31-1y

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort,
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES.
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is required. Price reasonable. Rights are wanted, County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second floor of No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. B. BEATH,
December 21, 1867. Executors.

CARPETS.

1867. 1867.
WINTER STOCK.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
ALL WOOL INGRAIN.
A Good Assortment AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
81 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW GOODS.
Cross & Blackwell's celebrated English Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut, Mushroom and Tomato Catsup, Pure Olive Oil, Bonder's Sardines, French Mustard, French Capers, London Club Sauce, Reading and Harvey Sauce, Economy Cider Vinegar, Rose Water, Pure Wine Vinegar.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
340 Liberty street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
4,500 LBS. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
850 DOZ. BROOMS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR.
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.
OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
ap15-60d

NEW ORLEANS
Sugar and Molasses.
We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES,
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES.
80 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bbls Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
80 tubs Mess Meat, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
260 Liberty street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER, JASO. M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 87 and 89 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
GENTS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHENIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. sa31-1y

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort,
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES.
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is required. Price reasonable. Rights are wanted, County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second floor of No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. B. BEATH,
December 21, 1867. Executors.

INSURANCE.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, No. 92½ LIBERTY STREET.
Incorporated 1856. Charter perpetual.
The following statement of the Company up to January 1, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:

Capital subscribed	$100,000 00
Amount paid in Cash	50,000 00
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 91,723 75
Cash in hand or Treasurer	13,519 88
United States 5-20 Stock	11,400 00
Office Fixtures	286 50
Stock one Bills, to approved Names	50,000 00
	$170,330 84
Balance January 1, 1867	$ 94,376 95
Receipts from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868	
Premiums for Fire Risks	$52,089 37

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of Contributors.

Reports of President and Superintendent

Interesting Statistics of the Treatment of Inmates---Election of New Board of Managers---Old Officers Re-elected.

The twentieth annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane was held yesterday at the Hospital building at Dixmont, ten miles from this city. The contributors, with some invited friends, left Allegheny on the 10 A. M. train, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, arriving at Dixmont half an hour later.

Upon their arrival at the Station, they were escorted to the Hospital building, where they were cordially welcomed by the Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed. The gentlemen were then shown through the entire Hospital building, including the extension, by Dr. Reed, and seemed highly pleased at its management.

The party next adjourned to the dining hall of the Hospital, where all partook of an excellent dinner, gotten up by Mrs. Dr. Reed and her efficient lady assistants.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

After the inner man had been satisfied the contributors adjourned to the Chapel of the Institution where the meeting was called to order at half-past one o'clock by John Harper, Esq., upon whose motion, Hon. Henry W. Williams was called to the chair. On motion of Wm. A. Hinton, Esq., Josiah Harper, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The first annual report of John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers of the Institution, was then read.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The report opens with a lengthy but interesting history of the institution, covering a period of twenty years, in which are noted the chief events which have marked its development and usefulness. We omit the greater portion of this sketch, and give the concluding part of the report, as follows:

"To the Honorable Department at Harrisburg the effect of the war was manifested by an increased number of patients. The wards, containing at the beginning eight rooms, were soon overcrowded; and to make room for the new hospital, instead of an ecclesiastical hospital, additional accommodations became absolutely necessity. The facts were laid before the Legislature in the winter of 1862-3, and in the spring of that year, an appropriation was made towards the completion of the building, which was finished in September following, at a cost of $50,000, less than one-half the amount estimated by the architect. The main building, as now completed, is 300 feet front, with a depth of 100 feet, and in the form of a cross. The extension is now completed satisfactorily, and I do not hesitate to say, economically, considering the times and circumstances.

It is due that I should make an acknowledgment of the great services of the Building and Executive Committee, and, at this point, I crave a moment's indulgence. This I crave as a task no encomium from me, but silence would be injustice. For a long time past, the gentlemen composing it have devoted two days in the week to the business of the hospital, that is, from eight o'clock in the morning until six, and working hard, without other reward than the consciousness of promoting a noble undertaking. It would be supererogation in me to testify, in the community where they live, as to their business ability, intelligence, and faithfulness to duty. The awarding of contracts, overseeing work, making purchases, scrutinizing and passing for the best advantage the funds of the institution—everything, indeed, has been attended to by them, with a promptness and economy, with those attendant blessings, have yielded comfort and enjoyment, and to overflowing.

We have indeed been blessed with a glorious heritage. We proclaim to the world the unwearied assistance of the Allwise, and point in grateful emphasis to the Virtue, Liberty, Independence, Intelligence, Prosperity and Christianity of our people as the great responsibilities and duties are attached to a people so favored. Religion and education, from our primitive temples and schools, shed a radiance over our mountains and valleys. The orphan, the friendless and the unprovided are provided with asylums and homes. These, under private patronage, are munificently supported. Now, while objects of moral and intellectual development and charity are being sustained by multiplied individual effort, the State should co-operate with her strong arm and bountiful hand, according such objects for her beneficence as under all exigencies should be provided for; and foremost among these stand the insane. We know the State has done well and nobly for the afflicted class of her citizens, but her work is only half accomplished. The incidence of lunacy in 1860 was one to one thousand of the population. Owing to the war and its consequences, there has been a startling increase of cerebral disease, and the present *ratio of insanity, God-forgotten is absurd one to every six hundred and thirty-one in this State.* Thus, in the Western Judicial District we have to our disposal during the past year $1,607 38, and have paid for current expenses $1,250 27, leaving a balance in the treasury of $357 11. Your committee have distributed during the year some twelves thousand bushels of coal, thus relieving the necessities of over five hundred families.

The demand for more room still continues to be very pressing. This noble bequest has, during the inclement weather, brought joy and gladness to many sorrowful hearts, and dried many a tearful eye. Much distress has been relieved. In the dead, shivering forms of many widows and orphan children we have been permitted and cheered by the thoughtful and generous gift of their worthy benefactor. A good soldier's widow, with a family of dependent children, received from the spring a load of coals, said: "God bless the memory of Charles Brewer."

JAMES McCANDLESS,
JOHN HARPER,
WM. A. HINTON,
Com.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. George A. Berry, James Marshall, W. S. Haven, John Holmes, John Graham and R. M. Miller, Jr., was next read. The bulk of the report will be found in the President's report.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The report of the Superintendent and Physician, Doctor J. A. Reed, was then read. From it we gather the following interesting statistics:

Number in Hospital beginning of year 1867, 206; number admitted since, 162; discharged, 121, leaving in the Hospital at end of year 247. Total number under treatment during the year, 368, of whom 242 were males, and 126 were females. The highest number in the Hospital at one time during the year was 251; the lowest 208, and the average 239, being 33 more than the average for 1866.

Of those admitted during 1867, 52 have been insane less than three months, 25 less than six months, 39 less than one year, and 87 for periods varying from one to thirty-seven years. Of those discharged, 51 were cured by order of Court, 55 by the Directors of the Poor, and 6 died, 4 eloped, and 5 left by their friends. Two of these noted as having been received during the year were discharged cured, of whom one had a much greater number of the gentle sex, for whose further benefit the Doctor has made other notes. Of them escaped, and the other was remanded to prison. Of those admitted 94 were from ten to one hundred miles distant, 56 from fifty to sixty, and 17 from sixty to eighty. 78 were single, 98 married, 43 widowed, and 3 divorced. Of those discharged during the year, 47 were recovered, 11 were much improved, 47 were not improved, and 24 died. Of those relieved, 15 have been insane less than one year, 4 for periods less than six months, 10 less than one year, and 5 for periods longer than one year. Of those much improved, 6 were maniacal, the Hospital less than three months, 12 less than one year, and 5 for periods varying from one to three years. Of those who died, 4 were confined in the Hospital less than one month, 7 less than three months, 1 less than six months, 3 less than one year, and 5 for periods varying from one to fifteen years. Of the deaths, seven occurred during the months of January, by exhaustion of chronic mania, 1 by exhaustion of acute mania, 1 by apoplexy, 1 by disease of the heart, 2 by diarrhœa, 1 by dysentery, and 1 by injuries received in the Hospital, 1 by suicide. Of the deaths 2 occurred in January, 1 in February, 1 in April, 1 in May, 3 in June, 4 in July, 4 in August, 1 in September, 3 in October, and 1 in December.

The Physician states that the mortality was in a great degree accountable from the excessive crowding of the Hospital, numbers of whom were in very feeble health, and many of whom were sent here to die. Had it not been for the erection of the new hospital, the mortality would have been much greater.

Of the patients admitted during the Hospital, 151 were committed by the public authorities and 66 are private patients supported by their friends. Of those in the Hospital at the present time, 77 have been in base at the time of admission less than six months, 39 less than one year, and 131 for periods varying from one to thirty years.

In closing the report the number of patients remaining in the Hospital at the end of each year, for a period of twelve years, is given: 1856, 32; 1857, 51; 1858, 96; 1859, 109; 1860, 111; 1861, 110; 1862, 114; 1863, 126; 1864, 181; 1865, 204; 1866, 206; 1867, 247. Total number under treatment since the opening of the hospital, 1,247. Of this number 209 were committed by the order of seventeen counties of the Western District of Pennsylvania; 826 by the Directors of the Poor of sixteen districts; 602 by their friends from twenty counties; 18 from other States, and 2 from the Executive Chamber of the Governor. Of the whole number, 626 had been insane before admission less than six months, and 391 for periods varying from six months to thirty-seven years. Seventeen counties in the Western District of Pennsylvania have furnished the largest number of patients, and Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren, the smallest. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments, or commercial distress, disturbed the even tenor of the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but one of peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement, and enjoyment, with their attendant blessings, have yielded their copious fruits.

Proclamation, while acknowledging the cheering kindness of an Allwise Parent to God," has well said:

"A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying continuous abundance. A beneficent harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is unintercepted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, whitened, over the trackless deeps, are stretching their canvas, propitious winds to every land. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments, or commercial distress, disturbed the even tenor of the progress and happiness